The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864. NO. 33.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

of Huntingdon county, from the 5th day of January, 1863, up to the 4th day of January, 1864, including both days:

RECEIPTS.

1856. Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	$ 30 00	
1860. Isaac Wolverton, Brady,	20 00	
" Wm K Rahm, Huntingdon,	9 50	
1861. John Bisbin, Alexandria,	7 44	
" Jacob Musser, Brady,	40 00	
" Christian Miller, Cass,	3 29	
" J D Carberry, Carbon,	33 37	
" David Heck, Clay,	19 55	
" James Baker Cromwell,	160 00	
" Wm B White, Juniata,	40 00	
" Abraham Harnish, Morris,	1 27	
" David Lindsey, West,	755 31	
" A Hutchinson, Warriormark,	140 00	1265 73
1862. Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,	234 37	
" John Logan, Barree,		
" Jesse Yocum Brady,	250 41	
" Christian Miller, Cass,	150 00	
" Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	52 85	
" Samuel Brooks, Carbon,	745 87	
" David Stevens, Clay,	320 00	
" Samuel Booher, Cromwell,	877 53	
" William Clymans, Dublin,	477 34	
" Hugh Seeds, Franklin,	703 48	
" W H Flenner, Henderson,	164 70	
" George W Shontz, Hopewell,	166 68	
" Jackson Harman, Jackson,	681 53	
" R Brenneman, Juniata,	107 10	
" B F Brown, Morris,	679 64	
" John C Davis, Oneida,	26 17	
" William L States, Penn,	296 98	
" Benjamin Neff, Porter,	88 63	
" Thomas Ashton, Springfield,	202 12	
" D S Umbenour, Shirley,	1116 23	
" George Leas, Shirleysburg,	129 17	
" Thomas Vawn, Tell,	153 30	
" Abraham Elias, Tod,	126 75	
" D W Fink, Union,	205 88	
" Edward Yocum, Walker,	397 06	
" John Copley, Warriormark,	726 60	
" John Henderson, West,	1220 63	11152 80
1863. Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,	175 00	
" John Logan, Barree,	428 65	
" Caleb Wakefield, Brady,	900 00	
" Joseph Park, Cass,	260 00	
" Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	30 00	
" Jesse Cook, Carbon,	100 00	
" David Heck, Clay,	160 00	
" Michael Myers, Cromwell,	210 00	
" Henry Crain, Franklin,	1100 00	
" Levi Decker, Henderson,	155 00	
" George W Shontz Hopewell,	415 03	
" James Port, Huntingdon,	2820 00	
" Jackson Harman, Jackson,	500 00	
" Henry A Mark, Juniata,	55 00	
" Benjamin F Brown, Morris,	325 00	
" John P Stewart, Oneida,	195 00	
" George Long, Penn,	525 00	
" Henry W Swoope, Porter,	450 00	
" Benedict Stevens, Springfield,	110 00	
" Samuel R Douglass, Shirley,	706 00	
" George Leas, Shirleysburg,	90 00	
" John Carl, Tell,	185 00	
" Abraham Elias Tod,	360 00	
" R Chilcoat, Union,	157 00	
" Edward Yocum, Walker,	260 00	
" Henry Krider, Warriormark,	1275 00	
" Robert W Davis, West,	760 00	12706 65
Amount of Militia fines,		477 61
Received on unseated lands,	108 68	
School tax " "	47 71	
Road tax " "	40 00	196 59
Proceeds on estrays,	19 56	
Fine from S. Hatfield,	1 00	
Fines and jury fees received from Sheriff J C Watson,	68 00	
Ditto from W C Wagoner,	32 00	
From A W Benedict, proceeds of sale of D Brotherline's property,	347 88	
J D Campbell rent of Court House,	20 00	488 44
Borrowed of T H Cremer,		1000 00
Amount in hands of J A Nash, at settlement with Auditor, Jan. 1863,		2225 00
		29512 82

EXPENDITURES.

Attorney General, Prothonotary, Sheriff, and witnesses on Commonwealth Prosecutions,		647 70
Constables for making returns and election fees,		564 82
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections,		821 70
Grand & Traverse Jurors, Constables, Court Crier and Tip Staves,		1862 33
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		97 83
Assessors' orders,		394 09
Wild Cat and Fox Scalps,		344 35
Road and bridge views,	327 00	
" damages, George Green,	15 00	
" " Henry Barrack,	18 00	360 00
Blank books and stationery for public offices,		57 67
Bridge at Mill Creek, Carman & Lamp,	683 21	
Michael Boring,	72 00	755 21
Fuel for Court House and Jail,	117 34	
Making bed clothes for jail,	5 00	
Stoves for Court House,	38 34	
Repairs for jail and building wash-house, &c.,	617 23	
Postage,	59 82	
Gas at Court House,	61 62	
Cleaning Court House,	33 50	
Washing for prisoners in jail,	25 00	962 90
Sheriff Watson, boarding prisoners, conveying convicts to the penitentiary,	176 11	
Sheriff Johnston, do. do.	557 77	733 88
Penna. Lunatic Hospital for the maintenance of C. Hower, D. Brotherline, and N. Long,		436 45
Printing for county: Nash & Whittaker,	107 75	
William Lewis,	82 00	
John Lutz,	25 00	214 75
W C Wagoner, fees as Prothonotary, Clerk of Sessions, &c.,		53 67
For securing books and documents at the time of the rebel raid,	14 31	
Dr. Dorsey, medicine and attendance to prisoners,	16 25	
J. S. Stewart, Esq., for auditing accts. of the Prothon'y, Reg. & Rec. &c,	5 00	
James Steel, Esq., indexing Continuance Docket,	25 00	60 56
Western Penitentiary,		197 47
County Auditors' Pay,		64 00
Commissioners' pay—Jno. Cummins,	126 23	
Jno. S. Isett,	90 00	
Peter M. Bare,	60 00	276 23
Commiss'rs clerk in full for last year,	25 00	
on acct. for 1863,	345 00	370 00
Bonds and judgments paid off W. B. Leas,	510 00	
D. Caldwell,	261 68	771 68
Interest on County Bonds, Wm. P. Orbison, Esq.,	180 00	
H. T. White's Admrs.,	40 00	
Mrs. M. Reed,	30 00	
Andrew Sharrer,	60 00	
W. B. Leas,	30 00	
D. McMurtrie,	68 95	
B. E. McMurtrie,	60 00	
Marshall Yocum,	42 00	
Thomas Fisher,	60 00	
R. Brenneman,	60 00	
Bell, Garrettson & Co.,	141 00	771 95
Road tax on unseated lands,— Tod township—Isaac Taylor,	34 00	
Clay " Saml Geissinger,	14 04	
Oneida " Saml Thompson,	16 57	
Union " Geo W Pheasant,	6 50	71 71
School tax on unseated lands,— Union township—Samuel Grove,		12 25
Refunding orders,		31 44
Attorney for Comm'rs, A. W Benedict, in full for two years,	65 00	
Ditto for collecting money, attending suits, &c,	60 00	125 00
Paid on an estray to		19 06
Bounty paid to volunteers,		1000 00
Paid for the relief of families dependent on volunteers in the service of the United States,		7586 00
Treasurer of Huntingdon county Poor House,		5117 90
Amount allowed County Treasurer by Comm'rs and Auditors for services		670 00
Amount remaining in the hands of J. A. Nash, Esq., late Treasurer,		4060 31
		29512 82

We the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of J. A. Nash, Esq., Treasurer of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners and receipts for the same for and during the past year, and find a balance remaining in the hands of J A Nash, Esq. Treasurer, of four thousand and sixty dollars, and thirty-one cents. Given under our hands at the Commissioners' office in the borough of Huntingdon, the 16th of January, 1864.

M. H. SANGREE,
H. L. McCARTHY, } Auditors.
ABRM. HARNISH,

OUTSTANDING BALANCES due

at the settlement of January 1864 for the year 1863:

COLLECTORS' NAMES. TWP.		COUNTY.	STATE.	MILI'A.
1852. John Coulter, Walker,		$	$	$ 52 50
1853. Joshua Greenland Cass.				6 50
" Luke Voorhees, Henderson,		10 74	77 08	75 05
1854. W B Shaw, Porter,				10 00
1855. John Smith, Barree,			128 69	
1856. Solomon Hamer, Jackson,		28 66	136 52	33 75
" N. Corbin, Cassville,				7 00
1857. William Johns, Cromwell,			17 62	
1858. Samuel Steffey,† Jackson,		106 40	141 11	
" Daniel Knode, Porter,		11 81		
1859. A S Harrison, Huntingdon		891 94	734 10	
" David Parsons, Tell.				
" Isaac Curfman, Tod,		1 01		
1860. Isaac Wolverton,† Brady,		351 56	224 06	
" Jesse Cook, Carbon,		327 25	150 98	
" John B Weaver, Hopewell,		525 41	288 91	
" W K. Rahm, Huntingdon,		732 15	291 04	16 58
1861. John Bisbin, Alexandria,		95 70	68 57	6 50
" H. S. Miller, Henderson,			2 84	6 80
" Wm. B White, Juniata,		18 81	21 55	
" Benjamin Heffner,* Walker,			34 60	
" David Lindsey, West,		199 32		
" A Hutchinson, Warriorm'k,		29 96		5 85
1862.	SPECIAL.			
Christian Miller, Cass,	8 00	50 56	9 77	3 00
Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	05	2 64	9 60	2 00
Samuel Brooks, Carbon,		635 65	105 53	172 00
D. F. Stevens, Clay,	15 12	66 72	191 99	21 00
Saml Booher, Cromwell,		41 77		1 92
Wm. Clymans,† Dublin,	4 41	124 64	20 61	19 50
Geo Leas,* Shirleysburg,		8 40		
John Henderson, West,		207 18		
1863.				
A. Stitt,* Alexandria,	22 06	228 52	72 45	11 00
John Logan, Barree,	95 83	925 67	345 13	45 00
Caleb Wakefield, Brady,	20 60	157 32		27 00
Joseph Park,† Cass,	12 67	216 51	43 73	24 00
Isaac Ashton,† Cassville,	3 3	72 61	24 80	5 50
Jesse Cook,† Carbon,	111 88	1849 42	595 87	239 50
David Heck,† Clay,	32 92	130 68	393 81	42 00
M. Myers,† Cromwell,	66 57	850 09	321 39	47 00
H C Robinson,† Dublin,	52 37	633 77	257 76	32 50
Henry Craig,† Franklin,	66 86	1698 59	559 54	55 00
L. Decker,† Henderson,	16 36	332 04	105 87	22 50
G W Shontz,† Hopewell,	31 50	372 67	75 83	47 00
Jas Port,* Huntingdon,	41 84	394 09	176 30	82 50
J Harman,† Jackson,	51 09	900 01	334 61	81 50
H A Mark,† Juniata,	17 22	270 44	104 55	29 00
Benj F Brown,† Morris,	70 73	891 32	342 03	29 50
Jno P Stewart,† Oneida,	8 69	207 32	31 00	9 00
George Long,† Penn,	16 34	531 13	179 94	45 00
H W Swoope,† Porter,	90 77	1588 17	559 27	23 50
B Stephens,† Springf'd,	24 90	277 13	111 17	84 50
S R Douglas,* Shirley,	64 86	1098 32	420 50	71 50
Geo Leas,† Shirleysburg,	10 21	169 67	52 62	14 00
John Carl,† Tell,	11 32	223 72	70 27	27 00
Abraham Elias,† Tod,	16 06	271 69	60 35	24 50
R Chilcoat, Union,	24 43	326 94	60 80	49 00
Edwd Yocum,† Walker,	61 26	615 99	209 04	34 50
H Krider,† Warriormark,	6 63	747 45	245 70	64 00
R W Davis,† West,	151 53	1905 41	669 58	68 50
	$1228 32	22511 42	6771 65	1727 45

* Since paid in full.
† Since paid in part.

February 3, 1864.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.—G. G. TATE,

Steward, in account with Huntingdon County Alms House, from Dec. 3, 1862, to Dec. 1, 1863, inclusive:

DR.

To amt. drawn from treas'y at sun. times	$ 565 83
Cash received from various sources, viz:	
From A. W. Benedict for stove,	4 00
D. Douglass, mistake at last settlement,	6 25
D. S. Binner, for one Horse sold,	150 00
Han. Hurl. for bringing to House,	6 00
J. McKinstry, for one bush. Cloverseed, sold,	6 00
J. Entriken, on the Hartler case,	10 00
J. Henderson, on the Peoner case,	10 50
Sam. Peightal, for bread baskets,	1 55
Miscellaneous,	65
Sundry persons, for butter sold,	6 50
	$745 28

CR.

BY SUNDRY EXPENDITURES FOR USE OF HOUSE, AS PER MONTHLY STATEMENTS. Numbered 1 to 12.

Statement No. 1. December.

By cash paid removing paupers, travelling expenses, &c.,	$ 12 80
do postage,	3 07
do Freight,	3 30
do miscellaneous,	3 37
	$22 54

Statement No. 2. January.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	10 12
do Mrs. Brown, for keeping Wm. Rickart,	3 00
do relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 00
do postage,	1 50
do miscellaneous,	1 00
	$16 62

Statement No. 3. February.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	5 30
do sending off paupers, & relief,	2 05
do postage,	1 62
do Freight on P. R. Road,	10 13
do Mr. Bare, for one Horse,	100 00
do miscellaneous	2 75
	$121 85

Statement No. 4. March.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	10 27
do relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 00
do postage,	2 00
do miscellaneous,	1 13
	$14 40

Statement No. 5. April.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	3 50
do relief of wayfaring paupers,	2 75
do postage,	1 50
do Freight on P. R. R.	1 15
do Coat & Vest, for John Quarry,	6 00
do miscellaneous,	1 50
	$16 40

Statement No. 6. May.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	8 50
do bringing in Maffit & family,	4 00
do relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 25
do Freight,	75
do miscellaneous,	3 25
	$17 75

Statement No. 7. June.

By cash paid sundry persons, for Harvesting,	19 75
do removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	5 95
do relief of wayfaring paupers,	2 00
do postage,	50
do miscellaneous,	1 56
	$29 76

Statement No. 8. July.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	4 45
do postage,	2 50
do 2 bush. Rye,	2 50
do miscellaneous,	2 86
	$12 31

Statement No. 9 August.

By cash paid sundry persons, for Harvesting,	5 00
do going to Mifflin after Strangers' family,	5 25
do removing paupers, & traveling expenses, &c.,	10 35
do relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 25
do postage,	2 90
do Freight,	2 25
do miscellaneous,	2 85
	$29 85

Statement No. 10. September.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	14 77
do relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 00
do postage,	1 09
do Freight on P. R. R.	11 61
do miscellaneous,	4 95
	$33 33

Statement No. 11. October.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	4 30
do relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 25
do postage,	1 60
do Freight,	1 45
do miscellaneous,	35
	$8 95

Statement No. 12. November.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	7 12
do relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 00
do postage,	90
do Freight on P. R. R.	9 50
do miscellaneous,	3 00
	$21 52
By compensation as Steward, for one yr.,	400 00
	$745 28

In testimony of the correctness of the above account and statement, we do hereby set our hands this first day of December, A. D. 1863.

JAMES HENDERSON,
S. J. HACKEDORN, } Directors.
JOHN LOGON,

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

of the Huntingdon county Alms House, from December 3, 1862, to December 1, 1863, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To amount drawn from Co. Treasurer, on orders,	4633 26
G. G. Tate for sundries detailed in his account, exclusive of orders,	199 45
	$4832 71

EXPENDITURES.

CR.

By sundry expenditures for provisions, marked File P.		
By sund. persons for 1610 lbs. beef,	No. 1 to 4,	71 40
" " 93¾ bus. corn,	5 to 7,	93 75
" " sundries,	8 to 11,	52 31
David Douglass, for 25 bus. oats, &c.,	12,	13 25
		$230 71
By sundry expenditures for use of farm. File F.		
By sund. persons for labor on farm,	No. 1 to 5,	258 02
Henry Myers, smithing,	6,	59 60
Sundry persons, farming implements,	7 & 8,	31 00
McCoy, Crotzer & Co., one thrash. machine,	9,	107 80
Thos McGarvey, one windmill,	10,	15 00
J. Morrison, school tax,	11,	15 31
Sundry persons, repairing,	12 & 13,	9 12
Perry Harris, one horse,	14,	130 00
		$625 88
Expenditures for Merchandise. File M.		
By A B Cunningham at sund times,	No. 1 to 5	406 08
Leas & Devor, " "	6 & 7	65 34
Wm A Fraker, " "	8 & 9	26 16
P. M. Bare,	10	100 08
Gemmill & Cresswell,	11	50 00
Wm H Brewster,	12	30 52
Sundry persons for merchandise,	13 to 15	21 54
		$720 62
Out door expenses. File O. D.		
By relief afforded in 7 cases, continuous throughout the year,	No. 1 to 7	476 23
Relief afforded 15 cases, temporary and occasional averaging ab. 19 weeks to each case,	8 to 22	253 12
Relief afforded in sundry cases, without regard to time,	23 to 52	269 90
Coffins, burial expen's, &c., in sun. cas.	53 to 67	70 38
Sundry physicians, for attention on out door paupers,	68 to 75	153 58
Directors for sundry out door services,	76 to 79	56 20
J. Morrison, for acting agt. on B. T.,	80 & 81	20 00
		$1299 41
Removal and delivery. File R.		
By sundry constables and others, bringing paupers to the House,	No. 1 to 6	32 61
Sundry Justices of the Peace, for issuing order of Relief, &c.,	7 to 12	15 80
		$48 41
Incidental. File I.		
By sund. persons for shoemaking,	No. 1 to 5	37 04
" " coal,	6 to 9	165 35
" " pub. an report,	10 to 12	90 01
" " house labor,	13 to 14	70 11
J. A. Nash, Treasurer, commissions,	15	47 45
Graffus Miller, cook stove,	16	61 25
George Long, one sett harness,	17	22 00
Ephraim Doyle, one cow,	18	15 00
Levi Hecht, clothing,	19 & 20	27 40
Sundry persons, sundries,	21 to 33	71 80
		$607 40
Salaries.		
By Saml Peightal, services as director,	10 mths.	112 00
J Henderson, " "	12 "	110 40
S. J. Hackedorn, " "	12 "	112 80
John Logan, " "	2 "	24 80
Dr. R. Baird, services as atten. phy.	1 year	125 00
Henry Brewster, " clerk,	1 "	60 00
A. W. Benedict, " counsel,	1 "	20 00
		$555 00
By G G Tate, Steward, for sund. det'led in his ac.		745 28
Total,		$4832 71

Products of the Farm.

525 bushels wheat, 300 bushels oats, 900 bushels corn (in ear), 700 bushels potatoes, 30 bushels onions, 4 bushels soup beans, 14 bushels beets, 15 tons hay, 14 loads corn-fodder, 3,000 heads cabbage, (out of which in part was made 1500 lbs. sour crout), 1400 lbs. pork, 950 lbs. beef, broom-corn, sufficient to make 95 corn brooms, 100 chickens.

Articles manufactured in House.

12 comforts, 35 sheets, 4 towels, 15 bolster cases, 37 pillow cases, 51 aprons, 12 vests, 63 pairs stockings and socks, 10 pairs slips, 51 pairs pantaloons, 59 dresses, 52 chemise, 56 shirts, 50 baskets (various kinds and sizes), 85 corn brooms, 50 axe handles, 100 pick handles.

Stock on hand.

4 work horses, 9 milch cows, 1 steer, 3 calves, 10 stock hogs, 1 breeding sow, 2 plantation wagons, 1 two horse spring wagon, 1 plantation cart, 1 hand cart, 1 buggy and harness, 5 setts horse gears and harness, 4 plows, 2 double shovel plows, 1 single shovel plow, 1 hay rake, 1 thrashing machine and fixtures, 1 wind mill, 1 pair patent hay ladders, 1 three horse cultivator, 400 bushels wheat, 200 bushels oats, 700 bushels corn (in ear), 500 bushels potatoes, 15 bushels onions, 4 bushels soup beans, 10 bushels beets, 10 tons hay, 14 loads corn fodder, about 700 heads cabbage, 1500 lbs sour crout, 4,000 lbs pork, 9,000 lbs beef, 100 corn brooms, 3 dozen axe handles, 16 dozen pick handles, 500 lbs hog's lard, 100 baskets (various kinds and sizes.

MONTHLY TABLE.

1863.	Admitted	Discharged	Elopements	Births	Deaths	Children Bound	Remaining each month. Men	Women	Children	Total	Nativity. American	Foreign
Inmates at House December 1st 1862							28	20	7	55	48	7
December	4	6	1	1	...	...	25	23	6	54	43	11
January	2	3	1	1	2	...	20	26	5	51	39	12
February	2	1	2	...	...	...	20	25	5	50	39	11
March	11	4	...	...	...	...	21	27	9	57	46	11
April	5	1	2	...	...	...	23	28	8	59	46	13
May	3	1	1	1	...	...	24	28	9	61	48	13
June	...	2	1	...	...	...	23	27	8	58	47	11
July	...	2	1	...	1	...	20	26	8	54	43	11
August	5	2	2	...	1	...	21	24	9	54	42	12
September	4	2	1	1	1	...	22	24	9	55	44	11
October	2	1	...	...	...	...	24	23	9	56	44	12
November	1	...	1	1	...	...	25	23	9	57	45	12
Of the inmates in House on January 1st, 1864, 1 is colored, 14 insane, and 2 idiotic.												

N. B.—About 220 meals were supplied to sundry wandering and wayfaring paupers during the year.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts, &c., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct as above stated; and we do further find that on examining the Treasurer's account he has paid on Poor House orders since last statement, the sum of $5,117 90, of which amount the sum of $683 01 was expended on accounts of the year 1862, making total expenditures of 1863, (so far as paid.) amount to the sum of $1,434 89—leaving balance outstanding for year 1863, to wit, $198 37.

M. H. SANGREE,
H. L. McCARTHY, } Auditors.
ABRM. HARNISH,

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP

RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	8 05	McConnellstown,	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove,	10 45	6 44
4 35	8 29	Marklesburg,	10 31	6 30
4 50	8 45	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 16
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ready,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 05	Cove,	9 59	5 59
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit,	9 55	5 55
AR 5 30 LE 5 40	AR 9 25 LE 9 40	Saxton,	LE 9 40 AR 9 25	LE 5 4[illegible] AR 5 3[illegible]
5 57	10 00	Riddlesburg,	9 07	5 1[illegible]
6 03	10 08	Hopewell,	9 00	5 0[illegible]
BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.				
6 19	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 45
6 44	10 49	Hamilton,	8 24	4 20
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run,	LE 8 10	LE 4 05
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.				
	LE 9 40	Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 30
	9 55	Coalmont,	8 15	5 15
	10 00	Crawford,	8 05	5 05
	AR 10 10	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 5 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	THROUGH ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	......	......	......	N. Hamilton,	......	......	1 43
5 25	......	......	5 36	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 45	1 35
5 35	......	......	......	Mapleton,	......	......	1 25
5 43	......	......	......	Mill Creek,	......	9 31	1 18
5 59	7 40	56	6 07	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 21	1 07
6 15	......	......	6 21	Petersburg,	10 47	9 07	12 52
6 23	......	......	......	Barree,	......	......	12 41
6 31	......	......	6 36	Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55	12 38
6 49	......	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	12 23
6 58	......	......	7 00	Tyrone,	10 13	8 33	12 15
7 08	......	......	7 10	Tipton,	......	......	12 05
7 14	......	......	......	Fostoria,	......	......	12 00
7 19	......	......	7 20	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 14	11 56
7 40	8 55	8 2[illegible]	7 40	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A. M.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Dec. 8, 1863.

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best Coach and Cabinet Varnishes; best White Lead; French and American Zincs; Chrome Greens and Yellows; Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the finer colors—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make, Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident that our Varnishes are equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. A liberal discount made to the trade.

FELTON & RAU,
Nos. 136 & 138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry, PHILADELPHIA.

Oct 14, 1863-6m.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

ITEMS FOR SOLDIERS.

The following hints if studied and lived up to by our soldiers in the field cannot but prove most valuable and would save the life of many a brave man. They are taken from Hall's Journal of Health, and should be reprinted in every newspaper in the country:

Swallowing Poison.—Stir in a glass of water a heaping teaspoonful each of salt and kitchen mustard, and drink it instantly—this will empty the stomach in a minute. To antagonise any poison that may be left, swallow the whites of two or three eggs; then drink a cup or two of very strong coffee, or as much sweet milk or cream, i impossible to get coffee.

Poisoned Vines.—Apply a paste made of gunpowder, or sulphur, with milk; renew night and morning until cured. Live on gruel soups, rice, and other mild food, having the bowels to act twice a day.

Signs of Death.—Bury no man unless his head is off, or the abdomen begins to turn green or dark, the only sure signs, but always sure, of actual death. If there is haste, cut off a toe or finger, which would wake up the slightest spark of life

To Stop Bleeding.—Four or five drops of Perchloride of Iron will stop completely the flow of blood from all except the largest arteries; half a teaspoonful will arrest even their bleeding. Each non-commissioned officer should have two ounces of this in a flat tin bottle, wound around with a little cotton batting, on a bit of which the liquid could be dropped for application.

Obedience is not servility, it is a high duty; it is not cowardly, but proudly honorable in a soldier. If your officer speaks sharply, it is neither to insult nor browbeat; it is to wake up attention, instant and implicit.

FOR every wounded soldier taken to the hospital in the Crimean war, twelve were taken on account of disease; disease which could be avoided in more than half the cases by such care as the soldier can take of himself, as directed in these pages. Of the 15,000 lives lost in the Mexican war, only 1548 were from battle. The U. S. Sanative Commission report that 104 soldiers become sick to each 1000 in the present war.

Shirts.—A distinguished British Army Surgeon says: More than one-half the army diseases in warm countries are owing to the exposure of the abdomen to changes of temperature.—Shirts should reach the thigh.

Inner Clothing.—Every garment that touches a soldier's skin should be woolen in all seasons, most important in the warmest weather. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of this one item to the health of an army.

Limestone Water.—One teaspoonful of vinegar, in a pint of such water, will antagonise all its ill effects on the bowels of those unaccustomed to it.

Dirty Water.—As much powdered alum as will rest on a dime, stirred in a pail of water, will clarify it in five minutes.

Saving Life.—In the first seven months of the Crimean campaign, the soldiers died at the rate of 60 out of a 100 per annum, while for the last five months of the war not so many soldiers died of disease as at home, owing to a more systematic and rigid attention to five things: 1st, Selecting healthful camps: 2d, Enforcing strict cleanliness; 3d, Avoiding *unnecessary* exposure; 4th, Proper preparation of healthful food; 5th, Judicious nursing.

☞ A true soldier is considered one of the highest types of a man. But that officer merits not the name or the title he bears, who does not make the comfort and health of his men a subject of unceasing thought, and of the most indefatigable effort.

Camp Grounds.—An elevation is a hundred fold better than a flat or a hollow; open ground better than among trees; better for health, safer from surprise, and stronger for attack and defense, even if it is calculated to stay but a few hours. Let the tent face the south, the top screened with brushwood, and if practicable with a floor of boards three inches above the ground, and a ditch around the tent six or eight inches deep.

☞ Drinking water improperly has killed thousands of soldiers. If possible, avoid drinking anything on a march. If you must drink, the colder the water the less will it satisfy thirst.

☞ Half a glass of water drank in sips, swallowing each sip, with a few seconds interval, will more effectually satisfy thirst, and that without any danger, than a quart taken in the usual manner at one draught. It is greatly safest, while marching, to rinse the mouth only, but to do that to the utmost extent desired, spirting out the water as soon as it becomes warm.—Chewing even a stick or pebble moderates thirst.

☞ Mittens, for cold weather, should have a thumb and one finger, the other three fingers together, so as to use the trigger handily.

☞ Bowel affections are said to be cured, if at all curable, by drinking from one half to four half pints of a tea made of the inner bark of the sweet gum tree, boiled until of the taste and color of strong coffee, with or without sugar, cold or hot. The tree abounds southward.

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Greenbacks.—The best place to get a pocket book or wallet, is at Lewis' book store. A large stock of latest styles has just been received.

Remarks by Mr. Etnier

On the bill providing for the payment of the State Interest in notes issued by the United States.

MR. ETNIER said: Mr. Speaker, weak as my ideas may be on the interest question, I cannot permit this bill to pass without making a few remarks.

Sir, in the year 1840, the time when the law was passed requiring the interest on the State debt to be paid in the legal currency of the United States as provided in the third section of the act—who at that time thought that this Government would now be struggling in a war against insurrection and rebellion? Little did the people of Pennsylvania think in the year '40, that in the year 1864 gold and silver would command a premium of sixty per cent? Unforeseen difficulties may and do arise, and whilst this is the fact, it is wise and just on the part of the law-making power to pass such enactments as will meet the emergencies of the case. What can be more proper than that a great nation, in the midst of a crisis like the present, sh'ld make essential changes in her financial policy, to meet the vastly changed aspects of national affairs? A few years ago, gold and silver were on a par with paper currency. Then it mattered not whether the interest on the State debt was paid in the one or the other. But to pay that interest in gold at this time, when gold is at a premium of sixty per cent, would amount to about one million dollars per year—a sum so large that in a few years it would render the State of Pennsylvania insolvent.

Again, Mr. Speaker, this enormous amount would have to be raised out of the pockets of the tax payers of Pennsylvania; and should we ask the people of the State to sell greenbacks, the currency of the United States, at a discount of sixty per cent. to pay English bond holders—a people who are our enemies? Such a course would be unjust to ourselves and to our constituents. It would be infinitely better to expend that amount for the benefit of our soldiers in the field. Why should we pay English bond holders silver and gold, at a premium of 60 per cent. when the English nation is our foe—thus enriching them, that they may be enabled to build vessels of war, and provide other means of warfare, and put them into the hands of the rebels, to sow death and destruction broadcast all over our land, and if possible to upturn and destroy our glorious Government? I, for one, feel bound to oppose any such sacrifice of interest on our part.

Sir, I ask the question: at the time when the old United States Bank was in existence, was not its paper taken by England and France, in exchange for imports? Was it not taken as gold and silver? If, then, the currency of the United States Bank was recognized by foreign powers as well as by our own people, as a legal currency, why not recognize the present currency, issued by the same Government, which declares that it shall be a legal tender for all debts?

Now, sir, viewing the question in the light in which I do, I shall vote in favor of paying the State Interest in the United States currency, which is greenbacks. I am astonished that the gentlemen on the other side of the House should advocate the payment of our State interest in gold and silver at this time, when no individual creditor has a right to ask or can obtain from his individual debtor any such money. The thing is absurd. Why should English bondholders, or why should the bondholders of Pennsylvania ask more than is asked or expected in financial transactions between man and man? If we obtain payment of our dues in the currency of the United States, what more have we a right to ask? We are always glad to get that currency. We cannot, we dare not, attempt to enforce the payment of our claims in either gold or silver. I ask the question, shall we do unto others more than we do unto ourselves? It is unreasonable to expect any such thing.

I do hope that this matter will not be made a party issue, but that every vote in this House will support the measure which is recommended by the Governor of the Commonwealth—the payment of our State interest in United States currency.

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A VALUABLE BOOK.—The material from which the future history of the war for the Union is to be written, is accumulating abundantly, and there has been no more valuable contribution to it than the "Annals of the army of the Cumberland," just published by Messrs J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains a full account of General Rosecran's campaign down to the advance toward Chatanooga, with descriptions of all the battles, skirmishes and expeditions, biographies and portraits of all the principal generals and the officers of their staffs, and much other interesting matter. We find that there are no less than 73 portraits of officers, engraved on steel, besides other fine illustrations. The volume is a large octavo of 671 pages, superbly printed and richly bound. Its author is an officer of Rosecran's army, but his name is not given. He has done his work well and produced a most interesting and valuable book. Since it was written, a number of those whose lives he has given, have proved their heroism anew on the bloody field of Chichamauga. Every one who had relatives or friends that were in that and the other battles of the Army of the Cumberland, should procure a copy of this really elegant and valuable work.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Senator White's Letter of Resignation.

The following is a copy of a letter from Senator Harry White, delivered by Judge White, his father, to Senator Turrell, deputed by Speaker Penny to act for him in his absence.—This letter has never been in the hands of Governor Curtin, Judge White, in fatherly zeal for the release of the gallant Major, having retained the letter, as authorized by his son, until his own views of duty to the writer and the country compelled him to hand the letter over.

Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., Nov. 1863.—*Hon. J. P. Penney, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania*—DEAR SIR: Considerations I shall briefly state make it prudent and proper for me to tender my resignation as a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. After the adjournment of our Legislature last spring, I rejoined my regiment and resumed my military duties in the field. Upon the advance of Gen. Lee's army, in June last, into the Shenandoah Valley, on his Pennsylvania campaign, the forces with which I was connected were ordered to Winchester, and in the battle at that place I fell into the hands of the enemy as a prisoner of war. With other Federal officers I was immediately sent to Richmond, and since the 23d of June have remained as a prisoner in the "Libby." No general exchange of officers has taken place in the meantime, nor does any appear to me in early prospect.—Shut off for long months from friends and the outer world, I have yet not been entirely ignorant of passing events. The recent election in our State has, I learn, altered somewhat from the last session the political complexion of our Senate. My absence, it seems, gives to each political party represented there equal numerical strength. This will, in all probability, embarrass organizations, and delay necessary legislation. I regret this situation, and am unwilling my present personal misfortune should in any way affect public interests, or interrupt for a moment that cordial co-operation between our State and National Governments so necessary in this crisis. It is true, some time must yet elapse before my presence in Harrisburg is actually required, yet as I see no hope of release by general exchange, as the Richmond authorities will, I am convinced, retain me as long as possible, because I am a Senator, and my vote important.

Under the circumstances, it behooves me to do what I can to relieve the difficulty likely to result from my continued imprisonment. I am sure you will not doubt me when I confess it would be much more acceptable to my tastes and feelings to spend the months of the coming winter in active legislation in our Senate chamber, than to languish within the gloomy walls of a Southern prison.

My present situation places the less agreeable alternative in prospect and I see but one solution to the difficulty; other and greater interests are involved in this matter than my personal comfort and private inclinations. My health, my life, are nothing to the success of those great principles I was elected to represent.

The good people of my district are chiefly interested in this matter, and my duty to them in the premises has given me many an hour of anxious solicitude in this weary prison life. I cannot now in any way consult with them; they should not, however, at this time, go unrepresented. Their generous confidence was but recently given me, and they will, I trust, give the approval of their voice to the step I now take, and select as my successor one who will be as faithful to their interests and the great cause of our country as I, at least, desired to be. Be pleased, therefore, to accept my resignation as Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial district. Be kind enough to convey to my brother Senators assurances of respect and esteem. Tell them, "though cast down I am not dismayed," though in bonds, I am full of hope. Tell them my prayer and trust is no word or deed may go out of the counsels of your Senate "to weaken the arm or make faint the heart" of those brave soldiers of the Union who are bearing in the field to a sure and triumphant success the greatest struggle of history.

Accept, my dear sir, my kindest wishes for your good health and future prosperity. I am truly yours,

HARRY WHITE.

◆

Queer Grounds for Divorce.—The following incident is related by a New-York correspondent:—A fashionable couple up town, married, but not mated, as the story goes, quarreled a few mornings since, and the irate wife, by advice of her parents, has sued for a divorce. The case is only noteworthy from the ridiculous cause of the quarrel. One morning, it seems, the husband washed himself, as usual, in the bowl used by both; but the lady, for some reason, refused to use it that morning, and rang the bell for another It was brought, when the now indignant husband flung it violently to the floor breaking it to pieces. The wife thereupon called him hard names, when he locked the bedroom door and insisted that she should use the bowl. She vowed that she wouldn't, if she went "with a dirty face for a week."—He then swore that she should; and so, filling the bowl, he seized her hands, and using sufficient force, washed her face for her. He then unlocked the door and went to his business, while she went to consult a lawyer, and the suit was commenced.

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There's beggary in the love that can be reckoned.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor.

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

[Communicated.]

Study Essential to the Teacher.

The mere possession of a number of arithmetical, geographical, or grammatical facts, is not an education. No man or woman, however well acquainted with facts, can be truly considered a person of education, until he or she is able so to apply their knowledge as to derive some practical benefit from it; nor does the mere possession of a certain amount of information upon a given subject render one a good teacher of that subject.

To be a successful teacher it is very necessary that in every branch taught there should be not only a general acquaintance with the subject, but a most minute and thorough knowledge of the particular branch of it under discussion—an acquaintance not to be procured by any cursory examination, but which shall be the result of continued and earnest study.

There are many teachers who are well contented if they can keep a few days in advance of their classes, and by being thus in advance, keep themselves in readiness for the solution of such questions as are either found in the text-book, or which may during that time arise, especially in arithmetic or grammar. But no person is really qualified to be a common-school teacher, who is thus dependant on the accident of time for his capacity to teach, or who is liable to be suddenly confounded by a question from some pupil who has gotten in advance of his class.

In order to be competent to solve any questions which may arise, no teacher should permit himself to be liable to question or doubt, as to any part of the branches he professes to teach; and, in fine, no teacher can consider himself competent to expound any part of any subject with which he has but a recent and superficial acquaintance.

As a necessary corollary of this proposition, it follows, that if teachers would gain a complete knowledge of any study, they must not hesitate to apply themselves vigorously. It is a common, but very mistaken idea, that the mere mastering of the subject matter of a text-book, on any subject, is sufficient to render one a competent teacher of that subject. We claim and must insist, that the teacher who has simply worked every example in a given arithmetic, or is able to parse every sentence in a particular grammar, is not by any means *necessarily* a complete grammarian or arithmetician; and that no person is or can be competent to teach even the elementary branches, of any subject without having the ability to write an exhaustive treatise upon that subject, setting aside perhaps, certain of the higher walks of the mathematics.

It follows again that teachers *must study*. No matter how well informed on any branch, or howsoever well acquainted with the general features or the minutiæ of the study to be taught, there will be still found new heights yet unattained, new fields yet unexplored. No man has yet penetrated the depths of the exact sciences, nor have any made great progress in the experimental ones. The great fields of chemistry, geology, and natural philosophy are still open to all, and all that is known of them is but as a drop in the bucket to their infinite capacity for development. The steam-engine, telegraph, and photograph, are but the avant couriers of other and equally useful inventions.

Do not then, my fellow-teachers, be contented with being a little in advance of your classes, trusting either to time or accident to get through the day safely. The ablest teacher needs study, as well as his dullest scholar.—Be diligent and thorough and remember that to be successful you must continue to strive. If you think that the mere ability to keep in advance of your scholars will make you either a good or even an average teacher, you have indeed mistaken your vocation.

G. F. D.

◆

FEMALE VANITY.—Few objects are more pitiable than a young woman vain of what she has no merit in possessing, and which an illness or an accident may ruin at any moment. It leads to immoderate interest in dress and adornment; it provokes envy and unworthy emulation; its triumphs are destitute of lasting gratification, and it tempts to the neglect of those domestic qualities which are the true attributes of a lovable and attractive woman.

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The Spring Campaign.

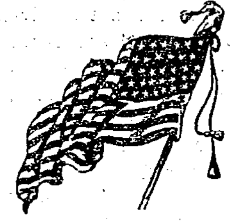
General Halleck, in conversation with prominent public men, has expressed his belief that the last grand and desperate effort will be made in the ensuing spring by the Rebels to transfer the real fighting to Northern soil. They cannot subsist their armies in their own desolated region, from all the most fruitful parts of which slaves have been withdrawn into the interior cotton states. It is difficult to determine whether their new campaign will be due north into Pennsylvania again, or across Kentucky into Ohio, using Longstreet's present position as a base of operations. All the secret advices received at the War Department show that a Peter-the-Hermit crusade against the North is now being preached throughout the Confederacy, and that they are conscripting into the ranks, with ruthless violence, everything human that is able to bear arms.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Decay of the Rebellion.

It is a fact beyond cavil, that the rebellion is fast waning, and it is believed that in another twelve-month not an armed rebel will be found in the United States. Every day we see evidences of a speedy end to this horrible strife. The rebel journals admit their deplorable condition. Starvation stares them in the face,—indeed, already is it gnawing at the very vitals of the so-called Confederacy. Their last levies are in the field, and all that remains for our army to do, is to destroy the rebels now in arms, and the war will come speedily to a close. Thousands have deserted their cause, come into our lines and taken advantage of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and thousands more only wait a favorable opportunity to come and do likewise. Open mutiny is the order of the day. The masses of the South are just beginning to have their eyes open to the designs of their leaders whom they have blindly followed. They repudiate them and declare their intention of coming back to the old Union and renew their obligations to the old flag, whose ample folds ever protected them from a foreign foe or an internal enemy. The soldiers denounce their leaders as worse than tyrants and boldly assert that they wish to make slaves of them all. We ask every reader of the *Globe* to read the address of the Alabama soldiers inviting revolt. It is a scathing piece of composition, and does justice to those whom they are pleased to call "usurping profligates." They were led into this thing blindly, and they are determined to submit to it no longer. What, then will become of the Northern traitor who is equally despised by the loyal North and the rebel South. Poor creatures, they will be forced to crowd into some obscure hole, where they will not be seen or heard tell of, for fear of having their nasty snakeship's ugly brains dashed out.

Although matters have taken a decided change, we should not be over-sanguine. The rebels will make a last grand effort in the Spring, and we should be abundantly prepared to meet them. With them it is life or death. If they lose the first battle at the opening of the campaign, all is lost. If they are victorious for a time it will give them new courage, new energy, and brighter hopes, and may prolong the war to an indefinite period. All is despondency with them now, and one disastrous defeat will annihilate their army, and they will never be able to raise another.

* * *

ARKANSAS is to come into the Union once more, not, however, that "Union as it was," or her "Constitution as it is;" but as a free State with a free Constitution. If Arkansas can be (and there is no reason why she should not) again made a party to the great national compact of the Union, as a free State, it will be the signal for the return of every revolted State on the same basis. In this manner the great problem of treason, as it was presented by the slave-holding traitors, will be solved. Every State that revolted for the purpose of increasing and strengthening slavery, will be revolutionized, re-organized and returned to the Union as a free commonwealth. And for these results the friends and the enemies of the Union, will have the slave holders' rebellion to thank. To the effort to perpetuate slavery is alone due the great fact that slavery cannot exist in the American Union, after the expiration of the present century.

* * *

☞ We had the pleasure of a call on Monday last from Capt. J A. Livingston and Lt. Miller of Co. H. 55th Regt, P. V. These patriotic young men are from this county, but in company with Lt. A J. Portor also from this county, raised their company in Bedford county, for three years, and re-enlisted for the war. C. H. has been in South Carolina during the greater part of the time it has been in service. The officers and company are enjoying good health.

* * *

New and interesting Books.—"General Butler in New Orleans"—"The Cabin Boy"—"The Farmer Boy"—and "The Bobbin Boy." For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Valuable Real Estate for sale—See advertisements.

The Rebel Army.

Mutiny of Alabama Soldiers.—An Address Inviting Revolt.—Bitter Denunciation of the Rebellion.

EDS. COM.—The following address was procured by me from some rebel soldiers in Calhoun county Alabama a few days past. I was on secret service for the Government, and was therefor in disguise, and the rebels gave me the address, supposing me to be a rebel soldier. There is no mistake as to its genuineness; and I know that it was circulated to a considerable extent among the dissatisfied rebel soldiers. The following is the address:

"FELLOW SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE: Three years ago we were called upon to volunteer in the Confederate army for a term of three years; and we all nobly responded to the call, with the express understanding that we were to be discharged as soon as our term of service expired.—Indeed, we were *faithfully assured* by all of our officers that such a course would be pursued. The Secretary of War proclaimed that those who volunteered for '*three years* or during the war,' would have to be discharged from the army at the end of three years. But, to our utter surprise, we are now told that we *must be conscripted and forced* to enter the army for *another term of three years! Our feelings* are not to be consulted—*we must be conscripted!*

"Was such a thing ever heard of before? Do the annals of war furnish a single instance of volunteer soldiers being forced to continue in the service after the expiration of their term of service? Surely not! If we search the history of the world, from the days of Adam down to the present, we will find that, in every *instance*, a volunteer soldier was discharged as soon as his term of service expired, unless he, of his own accord, re-enlisted as a volunteer; and are we, *Americans*, once the boast and pride of the world—ARE WE to be treated worse than the heathen of the dark ages of the world treated their soldiers? Are we to be made the worst slaves ever known to the world? And are we to become the laughing-stock of the world?

"FELLOW SOLDIERS! Is it not clear in every rational mind that our pompous and merciless rulers are daily *stealing away* our *rights* and *liberties*, and reducing us to the most abject *slavery* ever known to the world? And shall we *cowardly submit* to this palpable infringement upon our most sacred rights? We were told that we must come out to fight for our *rights;* yet our *inhuman leaders* are gradually robbing us of every right *inherited by nature* or *transmitted to us by our predecessors!* The Federals did not hesitate to discharge *all* their nine-months troops whose term of service expired last summer; they were *promptly discharged*, and their places filled up with new levies; and shall we suffer ourselves to be treated worse than our enemies are treated? No, brave comrades, let's assert our rights, and unflinchingly maintain them! Let's show our beastly rulers that they cannot thus enslave us because we are private soldiers! They have already cunningly led us to the very threshold of destruction; they have practised one deception after another upon us; they have told us lies—horrible lies—to induce us to become their abject slaves.

"Among the innumerable lies promulgated by these unmitigated scamps we call your attention to the following: They told us that the war would not last three months; that foreign nations would recognize us as an independent people and help us fight; that the Yankees could not fight; that one of us could whip ten Yankees; that Vicksburg could never be taken; that the Peace party of the North would force Lincoln to make peace with the South; that we soldiers should be discharged as soon as our term expired, and that we would not be heavily taxed. These are but a few of the many hypocritical lies proclaimed by those conspirators who have precipitated us into irretrievable revolution. Shall we submit to be beguiled by these unpardonable usurpers, and permit our families to starve to death through want of our labor at home?

"Are we not aware that if our absence from our families be protracted another term of three years, many of them will suffer wretchedly for the necessaries of life, if they do not starve entirely to death? And are we not bound by the most sacred laws known to man to provide for our families?—And should we permit a set of usurping profligates to prevent us from complying with this divine law? By the late laws of Congress, our families are to be taxed to an almost unlimited extent; and if we submit to become conscripts, the last ray of hope will have to be expelled from our hearts, for we can then hope for nothing but an untimely state of abject slavery, not only of ourselves, but also of our families!

"Now is the time to assert our rights, for if we wait longer our doom will be forever sealed! We who write this address are determined to demand our rights, and, if necessary, we will demand them at the point of the bayonet! We are not enemies to the South, but we are lovers of our rights, liberties, and families; and if we must lose all our sacred rights, and permit our families to starve, in order to sustain our wicked leaders in their deceptive course, we prefer to return to our allegiance to the old Government, accept of Lincoln's pardon, and let the leaders and their Confederacy go to hell together! This may be hard language for men who have fought in many a hard battle to use, but silent endurance ceases to be a virtue, and confident are we that the Government of the United States can treat us no worse than we are being treated by our heartless officials, in the field as well as at Richmond.

"But we are told that if we will let the authorities conscript us the war will soon close, favorable to our side! Can any rational man credit such a perfidious lie? Does not this conscripting business plainly say to the world that we are fast playing out? that our weakness is rapidly manifesting itself even to our own deluded minds? Fellow soldiers, we have been too often deceived by these wily liars to place the slightest confidence in any thing they tell us! They are but invented lies to enable them to tie the cord of despotism tighter around our wrists! Every intelligent soldier among us knows that we are already whipped; and why not acknowledge it at once? Why not show our leaders that we know we are whipped as well as they do? President Davis virtually acknowledges this fact; so do the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury! What use is there for us to contend against a dead currency and an empty commissary in the face of the best army ever marshalled for combat? Think of these things, fellow soldiers, and decide what shall be your course. We have made up our minds to go home as soon as our time is out!

MANY SOLDIERS."

The italics and capitals are the author's; the punctuation is mine. I have the original copy in my possession.

U. S. SCOUT.

Dog Meat for Union Prisoners.

The *Richmond Examiner* of the 28th ultimo contains the following:

"*Warning to Dogs.*—According to the statement of 'A Citizen,' who writes us on the subject. Belle Isle, the depot of the Yankee prisoners in Richmond, is unhealthy for dogs—especially well-conditioned dogs. "The Yankees eat them," and this our correspondent knows from facts that have come within his knowledge. Several gentlemen on that 'lone barren isle' have lost, recently, their favorite heel companions, and our correspondent affirms that it is well known to the guard that the Yankees caught, fricasseed and eat them! And that, moreover, the Yankees have begged some citizens to let them have their dogs to eat. Horrible! We are advised, if we doubt the statement of our correspondent, to visit the island and take a dog along, and we will come away alone and convinced.

All we have to append to this dog story is, that we never did admire Yankee taste in anything; but if they prefer a steak of canine meat to the rations of beef, bread, potatoes and soup furnished them from the Commissary Department by the prison officials, it is to their liking, not ours. Some animals of a carnivorous nature rather like the flesh of another animal of a like nature. In the above case it is "dog eat dog," perhaps."

Despite the brutal buffoonery of the writer of this characteristic article, one thing is very clearly proved by it, to wit: that the stories of the semi-starvation of the Union prisoners at Richmond are true. We know something of "Yankee tastes," and we know that Yankees will not eat dogs if they can procure sufficient beef, bread, potatoes and soup to support life. The rebel editor has let out more than he designed letting out in his article, and he has also proved that men cruel enough to starve prisoners of war can also be mean enough to scoff and mock at the sufferings of their victims.

Changes Wrought by the War.

In "Cudjo's Cave," a war novel by J. T. Trowbridge, well known as a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, we find the following beautiful paragraph:

"How many a beloved 'good-for-nothing' has gone from our streets and firesides, to reappear far off in a vision of glory! The school-fellows know not their comrade; the mother knows not her own son. The stripling, whose outgoing and incoming were so familiar to us—impulsive, fun loving, a little vain, a little selfish, apt to be cross when the supper was not ready, apt to come late and make you cross when the supper was ready and waiting—who ever guessed what nobleness was in him! His country called, and he rose up a patriot. The fatigue of marches, the hardships of camp and bivouac, the hard-fare, the injustice that must be submitted to, all the terrible trials of the body's strength and the soul's patient endurance—these he bore with the superb buoyancy of spirit which denotes the hero. Who was it that caught up the colors, and rushed forward with them into the thick of the battle, after the fifth man who attempted it had been shot down? Not the village loafer, who used to go about the streets dressed so shabbily? Yes, the same. He fell, covered with wounds and glory. The rusty and seemingly useless instrument we saw hang so long idle on the walls of society, none dreamed to be a trumpet of sonorous note until the soul came and blew a blast. And what has become of that white-gloved, perfumed, handsome cousin of yours, devoted to his pleasures, weary even of those—to whom life, with all its luxuries, had become a bore? He fell in the trenches at Wagner. He had distinguished himself by his daring, his hardi-hood, his fiery love of liberty. When the nation's alarm beat, his manhood stood erect; he shook himself; all his past frivolities were no more than dust to the name of this young lion. The war has proved useful if only in this, that it has developed the latent heroism in our young men, and taught us what is in humanity, in our fellows, in ourselves. Because it has called into action all this generosity and courage, if for no other cause, let us forgive its cruelty, though the chair of the beloved one be vacant, the bed unslept in, and the hand cold that penned the letters in that sacred drawer, which cannot even now be opened without grief."

* * *

"THE OLD FLAG."—A letter from Chattanooga, after speaking of the erection of a lofty flag-staff on the peak of Lookout Mountain, from which now floats the Old Flag, says:

I must tell you an affecting little scene that I witnessed when we first crossed Lookout about the 6th of September. We were marching along at "route step" with our colors furled and in their black cases, when we perceived about a dozen of the fair sex in one of those everlasting southern porticos, watching us as we passed. We had got nearly by, when one of the young ladies stepped out to the front, and said, "Boys, we want to see the old flag." Oh! such a shout as went up; banners soon unfurled, music struck up, the men took step, hats without number went into the air, and the hurrah lasted for a good hour, and the women all cried.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 2.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding, Captain Howes, arrived to-day with twenty-one rebel prisoners, from Newbern. They were recently captured in North Carolina by the 9th Vermont regiment.

Major General Butler has just recd. the official report from the following expedition sent out in this department:

On the 26th ult. General Palmer sent an expedition to capture a force of rebel cavalry in Jones and Onslow counties, North Carolina. They succeeded in routing the enemy, and captured twenty-three men, with their horses and equipments. They also destroyed from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand pounds of pork, seventy bushels of salt, ten thousand pounds of tobacco, thirty-two barrels of beef, and captured a large number of mules and horses.

On the 27th ult. Captain Cady of the Twenty-fourth New York Battery, proceeded with his command to Tyrell county, N. C., where they captured five men there employed in a series of robberies. They also took two rebel officers and one thousand sheep. There is a large rebel force at Kinston, probably anticipating an attack.

Rebel Attack at Bachelor's Creek.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 3, 8 P M.—The following despatch has been recd:

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 1, 8 P M.—To Major General Butler:—Early this morning our outposts at Bachelor's Creek were attacked by the enemy represented to be 15,000 strong, consisting of Hoke's Brigade and Picket's entire division. It being impossible to make an adequate defence, our force fell back in good order, destroying the camps, abandoning but few stores, with the loss of fifty to one hundred men and one section of light artillery.

Our forces are now so arranged that we are confident of a successful resistance.

Almost simultaneously with this attack the enemy advanced on the south side of the Trent, with what force it is difficult to estimate, and were handsomely repulsed.

Our communications continue with Morehead city, but the enemy are near the railroad with the evident intention of cutting it. The Commander at Beaufort is aware of the situation, and will use every effort to prevent the interruption of the road.

(Signed)

J. W. PALMER, Brig. Gen.

LATER.—The section of artillery supposed to be captured, is at Buck Creek, and may be preserved.

The Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Wheeling, Va., Feb. 3.—General Kelley telegraphs this afternoon to Governor Boreman that the rebels have been driven back from the line of the railroad at all points, and are now in full retreat, vigorously pursued by our troops.

The damage to the North Branch and Patterson Creek bridges is but trifling, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be in working order in two days.

Governor Boreman has also received a despatch from Gallipolis, stating that the steamer Levi, which left that place for Charleston, West Virginia, last night, was captured and burned at Red House, on the Kanawha River. Brigadier General Scammon and one of his staff were taken prisoners. The rest of the passengers and the crew were released.

The rebels also burned the telegraph office at Red House.

The telegraph is now working over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Feb. 3.—The most reliable advices are now that General Kelley has driven the rebels entirely from all parts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Our cavalry whipped them where they came in conflict, killed and wounded many and took quite a number of prisoners. The damage done to the bridge at Patterson's Creek was trifling, and will be repaired soon.

The telegraph again works to Cumberland, and the trains will run regularly through to-morrow or next day. There has been no crossing of rebels into Eastern Maryland. It is believed the raids on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were to cover other rebel movements and for plunder.

Headquarters Western Virginia, Feb. 3.—After we drove the enemy from the bridges, yesterday, the rebels commenced a rapid retreat, our cavalry closely following them up, and skirmishing ensuing.

Last night a portion of Gen. Sullivan's forces, in attempting to cut the enemy off, encountered a large force of rebels in Mechanicsburg Gap, near Romney, and in the neighborhood of this gap a fight took place. We eventually succeeded in compelling the enemy to take another road to the right, and they skedaddled with considerable precipitancy.

In this engagement we took a number of prisoners. In retreating the enemy hastened to make a junction with the main rebel forces near Moorefield.

It is believed that Gen. Sullivan's and Col. Mulligan's columns have formed a junction, and are now pursuing the rebels vigorously. If the enemy escapes our forces he certainly will not be able to take any large portion of plunder.

The Position of Affairs at Knoxville.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Private information direct from Chattanooga, is to the effect that several days ago, tho' there was a force at Dalton, the main body of the rebel army was at Rome, Ga, under Johnston.

The latter fact is accounted for on the ground either that the enemy were forced to go to Rome for convenience to their supplies, or to prevent desertions—between 8,000 and 9,000 men having come into our lines since the battle at Missionary Ridge.

There is no such alarm at Chattanooga about the safety of our troops in the neighborhood of Knoxville as seems to prevail elsewhere, and many of the published accounts to that effect are characterized as exaggeration.

The courier line between Chattanooga and Knoxville was uninterrupted.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Battle Fought at Moorfield—Defeat of General Early—Large Losses of the Enemy.

Wheeling, Va., Feb. 5th.—Governor Boreman received the following despatch from Gen. Kelley, this morning:

"I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Mulligan, stating that, after six hours' hard fighting, he has driven the rebels, under Early, from Moorfield, and his cavalry was pursuing, and was sharply engaged with Genl. Rosser, on the South Fork at the date of the dispatch."

New York, Feb. 5.—We have recd. the following special dispatches this evening:

In the Field, Feb. 5, 6 P M.—After six hours' hard fighting, Col Mulligan drove General Early from Moorfield, and then sharply engaged Gen Rosser on the South Fork. We have met with signal and brilliant success.

Headquarters in the Field, West Virginia, Feb. 5—General Early has been compelled to retreat up the south fork of the South branch, towards the Shenandoah Valley, in consequence of the vigorous manner in which he has been attacked and pursued by General Kelley's forces.

Our combinations have proved successful in defeating the enemy's designs. We have taken a number of prisoners, and have recaptured many of those taken from us. Our forces drove the enemy out of Petersburg.

The enemy have lost a large number of men by desertion, and deserters continue to come in. The occupation of the wires with military business precludes the possibility of sending a longer dispatch at this time.

Patterson's Creek, Va., Feb 4, P M.
Messrs Editors Baltimore American:—As there are various reports afloat in regard to the surprise and capture of a company of the 54th Pennsylvania infantry, stationed at this place, I have concluded to drop you a line and give you a brief account of the affair. At half-past eleven o'clock, A. M., of the 2d, ninety rebels, commanded by the notorious guerilla, Major Gillmore, came to our pickets who were stationed about three hundred yards from the platform. As the rebels were dressed in our uniform, they captured the pickets without the firing of a gun and from thence they came to the camp, where they killed two of our men, wounding four, and captured all the rest save ten, who made their escape to Cumberland, Maryland. At twelve o'clock the rebels proceeded to the North Branch bridge, which they injured considerably. The rebels were about three hundred and eighty in number, commanded by Genl Rosser.

FROM CHARLESTON.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 31.—The situation has not materially changed since my last communication. The enemy remain quiescent, so far as offensive operations are concerned.—They have fired very few shots within the past two or three weeks, although we have steadily maintained a fire on the city. Even when our shells are thrown into Beauregard, Moultrie, Simpkins, or any of their batteries, they do not deign to notice our movements but preserve a silence that suggests new plans. They have for the most part been exceedingly lavish in their expenditure of ammunition, but with meagre results. On Thursday last, however, there was a change in the programme. At daylight our lookout at Cummings' Point observed the rebels on the southwest angle of Fort Sumter busily at work, piling up the debris on the shattered parapet, in the form of a battery. Our guns were immediately opened upon them, and Fort Sumter again bombarded.

The rebels for some time continued to labor, in spite of bursting shells.—But finally several shells having exploded in rapid succession in that part of the fort, knocking down the debris they had piled up, they disappeared, and relinquished their design. Our guns contiued to fire at intervals during the day and following night, and leveled off the new parapet even with the crest of the debris. Our fire doubtless occasioned some casualties, as the following day two or three corpses floated ashore at Battery Gregg, probably from Fort Sumter.

From information derived from a variety of sources we learn that our fire upon Charleston is doing considerable damage both to persons and buildings. Shells drop in and explode at intervals of five minutes, day and night, in that portion of the city to which the residents about the Battery removed when we first opened on the town. The place of refuge has ceased to be regarded as perfectly safe. People who moved their worldly effects from down town to the upper wards, and fondly imagined that they were secure from all visitations from Yankee shells, have long since had that illusion rudely dispelled. Houses in a certain area are terribly shattered and perforated by our shells and rendered untenable. So another hegira occurred, and people now live in tents, slab shanties, barns, stables, cotton houses, clear in the outskirts of the city, and are by no means as comfortable as they could desire.

Within the past ten days a large number of deserters and refugees have entered our lines from Georgia and Florida. One boatload of soldiers from the Savannah Grays, came in three or four days ago. They were eight in number, and very comfortably clothed. Their story differs in no particular from that told us by every one who has come within our lines during the past six months.

Colt's Pistol Factory Burned.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 5.—The original building of Colt's pistol factory was destroyed by fire this morning, with all the machinery and other property.

The building was five hundred feet long and sixty feet wide, with a wing 100 by 60 feet, and an office building three stories in height.

The new building, in which Minie rifles are made, was saved.

Seventeen hundred workmen are employed in the works, about 900 of whom will be thrown out of employment. The loss will reach at least $500,000; indeed, the machinery alone was valued at that sum. There is an insurance of $750,000 in New York and New England offices.

[For the Globe.]

Indianola, Texas, Jan. 19, 1864.

EDITOR GLOBE:—Once being a resident of your county, which I claim as my place of birth, and in my boyhood days a reader of your paper, I thought that some of my schoolday friends would now be glad to hear, through your columns, from one that has long been a stranger to them and the home of his childhood, but has always thro' the fourteen years of absence in the west, looked back to scenes that were and are yet dear to him, trying to recall the looks of each happy face that sported with me on the schoolhouse green, or met and enjoyed ourselves in the Sabbath-school or singing-room. But why should I think that those boys and girls are still the same. I sometimes think that they are yet young, as I left them, but when I view my own adventurous life and see the changes fourteen short years have made in me, then comes the conviction that the children of those days are now either in their graves, or like myself, battling with the realities of life in the full strength of manhood.—What shall I say for the good old fathers and mothers that used to greet us so kindly? Alas! I fear that many of them are in their graves. The young men probably, like myself, are in the army of the Union, fighting to sustain the flag our fathers gave us.—But I am digressing.

I said that my life had been an adventurous one, fully half of those fourteen years having been spent on the frontiers of the west, and often in the camps of the different tribes of savages that yet fill the plains at the base of the Rocky Mountains. My first experience of war was in the Kansas troubles, being a resident of that Territory in the days of Brown, Montgomery, Lane and Stringfellow; and to-day a soldier in the Department of the Gulf, having been one for thirty-three mos., and expect to remain one till peace shall be once more declared in this once happy country.

As there are no Pennsylvania troops here, I will try to give you the condition of things. Our division comprises all the troops, with the exception of detachments of the 13th and 15th Maine regiments, and a few regiments of the Corps D'Afrique, which are doing garrison duty at Fort Esperenza, a fort captured by our forces at the first landing on Mattagorda Island, Pass Cavallo. The rest of us are here expecting to move forward daily, as we have orders to that effect for several days. The first move will be made on the town of Lavaco, on Lavaco Bay, about fifteen miles from here, where it is said that a pretty strong garrison of the enemy is stationed, and the rumor is believed, for, only a week ago, the enemy's cavalry made a dash on this place, but they did not like the reception we gave them and retired at Texan pony speed, but they still hover round. We can see them at almost any time moving about on the prairie in our front, like so many spirits of darkness, but they take good care not to come within reach of our guns. We are going to them, and when we meet them it will be for victory, for, let me tell you, that the men that compose this army have been tried and never yet shown their backs to the foe. They are men from all the western States who have been inured to hardships from infancy, and with their corps have participated in eighteen battles under brave Genl. Grant, from the taking of Fort Henry to the capture of Vicksburg, and never were defeated.

This State, as far as I have seen, is fit for nothing but grazing. On one side there is not, as far as the eye can see, over a level country, a single tree, shrub, or bush, with the exception of a few miserable imitations of cedar, which stand in the yards of the citizens; and on the other, nothing but the water of Lavaco Bay. The plain is covered with long horned cattle that Texas is famous for raising, and sore-eyed sheep that don't even entice a soldier's appetite.

This town is a very pretty place, of about two thousand five hundred inhabitants, who all ran off on our approach, with the exception of forty families that profess to be Union. The buildings are not large, principally built in the cottage style. The streets are wide and clean, many of which are paved with shells collected from the Gulf of Mexico. We are about one hundred and fifty miles south-west of Galveston, and about one hundred miles east of the Rio Grande river the dividing line between Mexico and the United States.

Mr Editor, I will not write any more at present, for fear this may not be favorably received. If you think it unworthy your columns, or if the writings of a true Union man do not suit your paper, please hand it to the editor of the other paper, if there is any, and if none, throw it under your table and if you insert it in your columns, send me a copy; and if you desire, I shall, as well as my poor ability will allow, give you scenes and incidents as they happen in this army. I will close by signing myself your humble servant,

ALEX. RAMSEY, Color Sergt.
Co. A, 114th Regt. Ohio Vol. Infy,
Department of the Gulf.

The Rebel Conduct of the War in Future.

The time has passed for offensive military operations on the part of Southern armies. Beyond recovering lost portions of territory, the true policy now is to risk nothing. At first, before Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri were lost, we might have gained much by taking Washington and penetrating to the centre of the enemy's power. But we then threw ourselves on the defensive, allowed our soil to be invaded, consented that our own supplies should subsist the troops of both belligerents, and suffered the extensive belt between the two hostile nations, which was desolated by the contending forces, to be taken from our own territory. Our means of subsistence have now been too far exhausted to admit any other than defensive tactics. We must stand behind the wide belt of land which war has devastated, and put our enemy to the hazard and the cost of crossing that wilderness of destitution. We may recover Tennessee and Arkansas we may carry our lines to the banks of the Potomac, we may prevent the navigation of the Mississippi by the constant presence, at certain points, of movable batteries of artillery; but in these, and in all our military enterprises and operations, we must observe the wary tactics of Fabius, and win the battle by risking nothing.

Hereafter our strength will consist in our very poverty. Our country is too sparsely inhabited, too scarcely supplied with food and forage, to be successfully invaded for an indefinite period. The war will last as long as the North can maintain a muster-roll strength of three quarters of a million and support an army of four hundred thousand men at a distance of several hundred miles from its basis of subsistence. It has become with us now a simple question of endurance. We can husband our resources; we can maintain our armies at a standard of strength apportioned to the productive capacities of the country; when outnumbered, we can weary the enemy and waste his strength by artful manœuvres, attacking him in detail and destroying him by piece-meals; but if we undertake more, we risk all.

Our territory is still of vast dimensions, and presents nowhere any large accumulations of supplies. In the compact States of Europe, where every foot of the soil is brought into requisition, where agriculture is at the maximum, where every acre groans with redundant crops, invasion by large armies is comparatively not only practicable, but profitable and self-sustaining. There, armies move over great distances without the appendage of leagues of wagon trains, drawing their food along for hundreds of miles behind them. But the case is very different on this continent. A striking exemplification of the fact is witnessed in the case of East Tennessee, where the Federal armies are now compelled to retreat from sheer want of supplies. Yet that country is emphatically the granary of the South. The traveler will see on the roadside, from Bristol to Chattanooga, in the month of June, more wheat, than if he continues his journey on to Vicksburg, then travels by the Southern route back all the way to Richmond, then up the famed James river valley, and through Southwest Virginia to Bristol again. The enemy have occupied East Tennessee only four or five months. They entered in August; just after an unusually abundant harvest of all crops had been secured, rendered greater by the extraordinary exertions of the inhabitants, put forth under the invitation of Mr. Davis's corn-planting proclamation, of last spring. Just after the heaviest crop ever raised in that productive grain country had matured, our forces were called out of it by Bragg, and the enemy invited to enter and enjoy. Yet they are now forced to evacuate a large portion of the most productive meat and corn country in the Confederacy, from sheer want of supplies.

The fact proves that no portion of our territory will long support the presence of an army. It proves that, in order to our subjugation, the North must transport several hundred thousand troops over distances of hundreds of miles, and support them at those long distances—with supplies brought from home. With the South, the duration of the war is simply a question of a continued supply of food for people and army. With the North its duration is a question of enlistment and finance—a question of recruiting a muster-roll strength of at least three quarters of a million of men for their armies, and of maintaining a system of finance taxed with the cost of transporting four or five hundred thousand troops and their subsistence over distances of many hundreds of miles.

The South can hold out indefinitely, even after all this waste and extravagance, if only at the eleventh hour, she does not go mad. The Richmond Congress can bring her to subjugation in six months more, by conscripting her present producing classes and thrusting them into an unclad and unfed army. The *great want* is *more food and clothing*—a want which cannot be supplied by multiplying mouths backs and feet, at the expense of the producers of provisions and covering. The first duty of Government is to provide these supplies; and if they cannot be provided except by weakening the army, the alternative must be adopted of resisting with smaller armies, using the tactics of Fabius and the strategy of defence.—*Richmond Examiner.*

* * *

ARKANSAS.—*Fort Smith, Feb.* 3.—The Union Convention, at Little Rock, has nominated Judge Isaac Murphy for Provisional Governor, and have organized a Provisional State Government. Its proceedings are to be submitted to a vote of the people in May next County officers will be elected in many parts of the State in March.

HORSES WANTED.

Sixty head of young sound Horses and mares wanted on and after January 12th, up to February 12th. Good prices will be paid.
Huntingdon, Jan 6, 1864. JACOB BERGEY.

G. W. Carpenter, Henszey & Co's
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1864 THE 1864
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SEND FOR A SPECIMEN.
Jan. 27, 1864-3t.

LOOKING GLASSES:—
For sale at the Hardware store of
Feb. 3, 1864 JAMES A. BROW

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Charles Snyder, of Juniata township, died suddenly at his residence on Thursday morning, the 4th inst., aged 73 years and 8 days. The deceased was an industrious farmer, and had attended to his daily duties enjoying ordinary good health to the morning of his death.—Between the hours of 6 and 7, while dressing himself, he fell to the floor and life was extinct in fifteen minutes.

☞ Company B, 147th Regt., P. V. V., Captain J. Addison Moore, has returned home on furlough for a few days. This company has seen some hard fighting and is one of the best in the service. Lieut. A. H. W. Creigh, of this company, is now in town, looking remarkably well. Volunteers are wanted to fill up its ranks, and we would advise those who intend to volunteer, to go into the ranks of this company. See advertisement of Capt. Moore, in another column.

Young Boys out at Nights.—We would advise parents who wish their sons to grow up to be respectable young men, to keep an eye on their associations and their conduct. We have heard young boys on the streets at early and late hours of the night, following in the footsteps of the most abandoned young men. The places where young boys most do congregate should receive the attention of parents. "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined."

☞ The Concert by the String Band on Saturday night, like their former concerts, was a decided success. The Court room was densely crowded with the *eclat* of the town. The young gents were frequently applauded by the audience, which proved conclusively, that their talents were appreciated.

Fires.—The rapid succession of fires in this locality last week, caused some uneasiness among our citizens. Two of the three fires were known to have been produced by incendiaries, and in order to prevent further loss of property, and to enable persons to feel secure when they went to rest, a night patrol was organized, whose services we think have struck terror into the hearts of the incendiaries. The guilty will certainly be caught if they continue in the way they have commenced.

☞ Capt. J. Addison Moore of Co. B. 147th Regt., is in town looking and feeling like a loyal soldier, and enjoying good health. He may be found at the Jackson House where he will be pleased to receive the calls of patriotic young men who may wish to volunteer and join the ranks of a Huntingdon county company.

Another Fire!—On Thursday evening last, at about half past eight o'clock, the stables in the rear of David and W. E. McMurtrie's dwellings were discovered to be on fire, and in a short time they were enveloped in flames, and completely destroyed. Two cows in the stables were got out before the fire reached them, as the fire commenced in the mow. The back building of W. E. McMurtrie's dwelling was slightly injured. The evening being calm the fire was confined to the stables. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

No Response.—No carriage and wagon maker, to fill the place of Owen Boat, dec'd., has responded to our notice in a former number. An adept in the carriage making business, w'ld find it would add greatly to his advantage to come and settle immediately.

Volunteering.—We hear from all parts of the county that volunteering is *going on actively, more so* perhaps than since the commencement of the war—and this appears to be the general feeling all over the State, and over all the loyal States. The people are determined to crush the rebellion next summer—and it will be done.

Fire!—The stable, sometimes occupied as a dwelling, located at the first lock below town, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. The building was known as Fort Sumter, and it is generally supposed that it was fired by the enemy. Nobody hurt.

Robbery at Hollidaysburg.—Yesterday morning, the 1st inst., a daring attempt to rob James Gardner's Bank was discovered. The parties found but little difficulty in getting into the rooms through the wooden doors, tho' their labor was harder in gaining access to the vault. They quarried through brick and iron plates successfully, but the treasure yet lay encased within steel and iron; that they did not reach. So much for the "Thief Proof Safe." They got perhaps two hundred dollars worth of internal revenue stamps, but no money. It is supposed that they are experts at the business. We do not know whether they abandoned the safe of their own accord, or whether they were frightened off by an elderly lady who, from the noise, got up and raised a window immediately over them, but made no further alarm, not knowing what the noise was.

Quotas Filling Up.—Oneida township has raised money enough and will fill her quota this week. The money has also been subscribed in Franklin and her quota is filling up. Huntingdon borough of 42 men is full. Shirley is filling up. An effort is making in Carbon, Cass, and other townships, and we believe every township in the county will exercise the right spirit and come to time before the draft is ordered.

Gay and Happy.—The returned and re-enlisted volunteers, are spending a "glorious old time" of it, in attending balls and parties in this locality. They, no doubt believe this furlough period a brief millenium, and will fondly think of it when they once more find themselves in Dixie.

Cherry Grafts.—Not a day should be allowed to pass without gathering your cherry scions, if it has not already been done. Tie each variety separately in a bundle and label it, then bury it under a shed, where the ground is not too moist; or each parcel can be buried at the foot of each tree, where the sun will not affect it.

Grape Pruning.—This should now be attended to. Many persons seriously injure their vines by injudicious pruning. When the business is not understood, it is always better to employ an experienced person to attend to it one season, from whom the method can be easily learned. It is better that very robust varieties like the Concord, Diana, &c., should not be closely pruned; while slower growers like the Delaware, Rebecca, &c., should be cut into much more severely, as they bear the bulk of their fruit near the ground.

Record your Deeds.—Many persons are doubtless ignorant of the law requiring deeds for land, made within the State, to be recorded within six months, or they will be declared void against subsequent purchasers or mortgage for value. Ignorance of the law excuseth no man, and therefore owners of property would do well to notice the requirements of the present statute.

Bargains!—Wm. March & Bro., have a large and varied stock of goods on hand which they are desirous of selling at lower prices than the same articles can be bought in Philadelphia.

ONE splendid Guitar, price $30, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. This instrument could not be bought in the city for $40, but the owner has no use for it. F3tf.

For the Globe.

Surprises.

MR EDITOR:—In looking over the papers of the season, I have seen accounts of several surprises,—Of Steamboat Captains being surprised by their lady and gentlemen passengers making them a present of valuable silver tea-sets, because he had landed them safe in port, or because he had so managed his boat that they were not all blown sky-high. Also to Railroad Conductors, because they had not run their trains off the track, and made a general smash up of all on board; and even to Clergymen, by members of their congregation, for the faithful or unfaithful discharge of a solven duty that he had promised to perform. I think it all right and proper to give the faithful minister of the Gospel a liberal and generous support; but in these surprise parties there is more of show than benevolence or charity.

If the people of Huntingdon county have any disposition to indulge in what would be a real surprise party, I would advise them to make up a nice little purse—say of $25, a barrel of flour, a few loads of wood, a bag or two of potatoes, two or three flitches and hams of pork, load all on wagons or sleds—and deposit the whole concern on the premises of some of the numerous poor widows of our brave soldiers. How it would gladden the hearts of the widow and children to think they were not forgotten! Try it, friends, and see what a surprise it will make. You would be surprised yourselves; you would feel better and sleep sounder than you ever done before. And would it not gladden the heart and nerve the arm of the brave soldier in the field, to know that his loved ones at home were cared for?

Franklin Tp. J. M. L.

To School Officers and Teachers.

The subscriber has been appointed by the Holbrook School Apparatus Manufacturing Company, agent for the county of Huntingdon for the sale of all necessary articles of School Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Charts, Geometrical Solids, Cube Root Blocks, Numeral Frames, Liquid Slate for Blackboards, and Brushes, Pencil Holders, Primary Drawing Books, Primary and High School Slates, Natural Spelling Teacher, Speller and Pronouncer, Class Registers, How to Use the Globes, Northend's Teachers' Assistant, Holbrooks Normal Method, Guide to Illustrate, Alphabet Made Easy, Mapping Plates, Rewards and Teachers' Tokens, and any other article manufactured by the Company not on hand will be ordered if called for.

Teachers and School Directors are requested to call at LEWIS' Book Store and see stock on hand.

All kinds of School Books and School Stationery always on hand.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.—*Persons in* want of these stamps can get them at Lewis' Book Store. Orders by mail will receive attention.

VALENTINES.—The Valentine season is at hand, and a large variety of Sentimental and Comics, can be had at Lewis' Book Store, wholesale and retail.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening January 28th, by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, at the house of William Johnson, Esq., William R. McClellan, Company A., 22d Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, to Miss Amanda Jane, oldest daughter of Alexander McAninch, near Shade Gap, Dublin Tp.

At the same time, by the same, Josiah Webb, Company A., 22d Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry to Miss Amy Catherine, youngest daughter of William Johnson, near Shade Gap, Dublin Tp.

On the 28th of January 1864, by Rev, John W. Elbert, Mr. JOHN W. LYTLE of Coffee Run Station to Miss ANNA E. CRUM, of Paradise Furnace.

[For the Globe.]

IN MEMORIAM.

The death of John R. Isenberg, aged 31 years, 10 months, and 20 days, as announced in last week's *Globe*, has cast sudden gloom over Alexandria borough and Porter township. Scarcely three weeks had elapsed from the time he left home, in good health and buoyant spirits, till the painful message reached us, that, in the providence of God, he had laid his life as a sacrifice upon his country's altar. He had shared the hardships and dangers of war in the nine months' service, being a member of the gallant 125th regiment, Pa. Vol., which was signally distinguished for bravery at the battles of Antietam and of Chancellorville.—The deceased came out of both these battles entirely unharmed. His diary and letters home show that he never had any fondness for military life, but that he felt it to be his duty to serve his country as a soldier in this its time of trial. To a near friend he wrote: "Some of our friends (?) at home say, we are fighting to free the 'nigger;' I wish them to know that I am fighting for the UNION. If the negro is freed by our efforts to crush this wicked rebellion, I have no objections, and I am perfectly satisfied that he (the negro) should help to crush it."

All who knew him agree in their testimony that the deceased was a brave, patriotic, christian soldier. He was a professor of religion, and from his diary and letters, it appears that he did not leave his religion behind, while he was in the army. Though he never paraded his religious feelings before the world, yet to his near friends he opened his heart sufficiently to show that his constant aim was to live in the fear of God and obey his law.—He doubtless had his faults, and who has not? but he also had many virtues, which endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. This is proven by the fact that his funeral was one of the largest ever known in this community. His death, in the vigor of manhood, so sudden and unexpected, is a loud call to his comrades and acquaintances to be always prepared to meet God in judgment—verily, "No man knoweth the day nor the hour when the Son of man cometh." May the Lord be a husband and father to his bereaved widow and orphan children. J. W. L.

Alexandria, Pa., Feb. 4, 1864.

DIED,

At Indianapolis, on the 11th January, 1864, Mr. ANTIS U. BETHURST, of Franklin township, in the 19th year of his age.

The deceased was too young and fragile to respond to his country's first call for help, when this cruel rebellion was let loose upon us. But when breeze after breeze wafted the news that demons incarnate were staining their hands in the blood of his companions who had gone before into the fight, his young American blood, tho' flowing through a very tender framework, could no longer be restrained. He volunteered, and performed a very long and lonely journey, to join amid his friends in Co. E, 45th Regt., P. V., in the far Southwest. But, after enduring the hardships of camp life in a tropical climate for a season, he fell a victim to disease. We have only room to say, that the deceased was a noble youth, whose generosity was only bounded by his ability to perform those acts of kindness which renders this life tolerable.

Adieu, dear youth! Thou hast fallen a willing victim upon the gory altar of thy bleeding country, and that in the morning of life. Peace be with thy dust! At present, we can only mingle a tear with thy weeping parents; but when this wicked rebellion is crushed out, and our country saved, the future historian will write of you amongst the hundreds of thousands who have fallen in defence of human liberty; and future generations will hold in holy remembrance the heroes of the present war. ***

At his residence in Mt. Union, on the 2d inst., GEORGE W. SPEER.

On the 28th ult., MARGARET L. DECKER, wife of N. C. Decker, aged 35 years, 2 months and 17 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

February 9, 1864.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,25@7.50
Common and Superfine	$5,75@6,25
Rye Flour	$6.50
Corn Meal	℔ bl $5,50
Extra White Wheat	$1.75@2,00
Fair and Prime Red	$1.70@1,75
Rye	$1,41
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,17
Oats	86
Barley Malt	℔ bu $1,65
Cloverseed, ℔64 lbs	$8.00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Flaxseed	$3.15
Wool	78@86c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$6,50@7,25
Extra do ℔ cwt	3,75
White Wheat	1,50
Red Wheat	1,40
Rye	1,25
Corn	1,10
Oats	75
Cloverseed	7,50
Flaxseed	2,25
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	10

WM. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Fel0,64

FRESH SMOKED HAMS, DRIED BEEF and TONGUES, just received at
Feb. 10, 1864 LLOYD & HENRY.

ENLIST WITH THE VETERANS.

Those desiring to enlist can have a good opportunity, in CO. B. 147th PENNA. VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, from Huntingdon county. This company has reenlisted as veterans and now at home on furlough of 30 days, during which time the undersigned has authority to enlist and fill up his company.

Recruiting office at the Jackson House in Huntingdon. Apply before the 22d Feb. next.

J. ADDISON MOORE, Capt. Co. B, 147th P. V. V.
Fel0,1864 Recruiting Officer

NOTICE

To the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Co.

The Court of Huntingdon county at the January term, 1864, directed to be paid to said Creditors two and one-fourth per cent. on their claims on which former dividend have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents

JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.

Spruce Creek, February 10, 1864.

Hollidaysburg "Standard," Blairsville paper, Ebensburg "Alleghanian," publish 3t and charge this office.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, IN PURsuance of an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, an attachment hath been granted by the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Huntingdon, at the instance of Valentine Hoover, of the borough of Huntingdon, in the said county, against Dr. J. S. Griffith, of the borough of Huntingdon, aforesaid, whereon certain goods and chattels and effects have been attached and are now in the custody of George Jackson and Thomas C. Fisher, of the borough and county of Auntingdon, Trustees by me appointed agreeably to the act of Assembly. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said Dr. J. S. Griffith, to appear on Thursday, the 25th February, A. D., 1864, at the Office of Peter Swoope in the borough and county of Huntingdon aforesaid, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands agreeably to the directions of said act.

Fel0,64] PETER SWOOPE, J. P. [L. S.]

PUBLIC SALE of REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County to me directed I will sell at public sale on the premises

On Thursday, the 3d day of March next.

The following real estate, late the property of Mrs. Rebecca Campbell, dec'd., to wit:

A lot of ground situated on the north side of the Bedford Road in the village of McConnellstown, adjoining lands of George Hawn and Brothers on the north, another lot of said deceased on the east, the said Road on the south, and a lot of Henry Snyder on the west, having thereon erected a large two-story frame and weather-boarded dwelling-house and store room, a frame carriage, wood and smoke house. Also, a well of good water with a pump therein. The above property is a desirable stand for merchandizing, and has been used as such for several years.

Also, Another lot of ground adjoining the above, now in the occupancy of John Dearmont, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling-house.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

BENJAMIN F. PATTON,
Guardian of the minor children of Mrs. R Campbell, dec'd.
February 10, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[ESTATE OF MICHAEL BARNDOLLAR, dec'd.]

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 16th day of March 1864, at one o'clock of said day, The following real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Clay, in the said county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of William Corbin's heirs on the east, lands of David F. Stevens on the North, lands of James G. McNeal on the West, and lands of Samuel Gladfelter and others on the south. Containing one hundred and eleven acres and fifty two perches and allowances more or less; having thereon erected a two story frame house, log barn and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining third at the death of the widow, her interest to be paid to her punctually and annually during her life; to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchaser. BENJAMIN WOOLLET

Feb. 3, 1864.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Any person desirous of purchasing or renting a Valuable Property can now have an opportunity.

Said property consists of a corner lot, on which are erected a store and warehouse, with apartments for a family; the entire building being some sixty-five feet in length, with stable on the lot, &c.

The location is immediately on the Railroad, making it convenient as a shipping point, east or west; situate between two of the best valleys in the county.

Any person wishing to engage in the Mercantile or any other business, will find this among the best in the State. The owner has sold goods to the amount of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars per year; showing it to be the best business stand offered for sale or rent for many years. For particulars, address A. & M.,
Huntingdon, Huntingdon county,
Jan. 27,1864.3t Penna.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY
AND
FARM OF 200 ACRES,
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's creek, two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The property will be sold separately or all together.

The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber; and terms made easy.

Dec. 23, 1863. THOS. F. STEWART.

NOTICE.— Notice is hereby given that the real estate rights, privileges, franchises, property and immunities, which belonged to the Warriorsmark Water Company, having been sold by the Sheriff of Huntingdon county, the Company who purchased will meet at the house of James Chamberlain, on Saturday, 6th February next, at 6½ o'clock, P. M., to organize said new corporation.

Warriorsmark, Jan. 26, 1864-2t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor hereby gives notice that he was appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance due to William H. Harper, and Robert Fleming on their account as executors of Sarah Oburn, late of Jackson twp., dec'd., and will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 18th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are notified to attend. W. A. STEVENS,
Jan. 27, 1864. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of George W. Johnson, Sheriff of said county, arising from the sale of the real estate of Samuel D. Stryker, will attend at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 20th, day of February next, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims against the said fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Feb. 8, 1864. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of George W. Wagoner, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of George W. Wagoner, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. W. M. K. WILLIAMSON,
Shade Gap, Jan. 4, 1864-6t Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Charles Greene, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Charles Greene, late of Oneida township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.

JOSEPH M'CRACKEN,
HENRY WILSON,
Jan. 6, 1864-6t Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Carbon township, about the first day of November last, a small red Heifer, with white back, face, and belly, about two years and a half old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. DANIEL BRODE.
Jan. 27, 1864.*

STRAY SHEEP.—A ewe and a lamb without marks, came to the premises of the subscriber in Porter township, about one month ago. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
Jan. 27, 1864. JOHN SHULTZABERGER.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Fe3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!

Having a large stock of Hardware on hands, bought at old prices, I am daily selling goods lower than they can be bought in Philadelphia. Call soon.
Fe3, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

OSCANYAN'S ORIENTAL ALBUM.

This unique and interesting collection of Twenty-three splendid Photographic Portraits of Oriental men and women, taken from life, in both indoor and outdoor costumes is now ready for sale. Price $3. Sent free by mail, on *receipt of price.* Dealers supplied at the usual discount.

These portraits received a silver medal from the American Institute. C. OSCANYAN,
Fe3-6t 87 Lafayette place, N. Y.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY
AND
NORMAL SCHOOL.

The subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties that the Cassville Seminary will be open for instruction on the 4th April, for two quarters, of 11 weeks each. Gentlemen and ladies desiring instruction for the purpose of qualifying themselves for teachers will please address

GEO. F. DAVENPORT,
Cassville, Huntingdon co., Pa.

REFERENCES—R. McDivitt, County Superintendent, and others. Feb. 3, 1864.

VALENTINES!!
A large assortment of
SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC
VALENTINES,
For sale Wholesale and Retail,
AT LEWIS' BOOK & MUSIC STORE.

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

TO THE BOOT & SHOE TRADE.
CHASE & PEDDLE,
MANUFACTURERS of UPPERS,
NO. 19 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
[UP STAIRS.] PHILADELPHIA.

Inform the trade that they keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS, of every description, made only from prime stock and fitted with best materials, in the most fashionable city styles. Trial orders are solicited, and prompt attention will be paid to all orders sent to them.

TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.
Jan. 27, 1864-3m.

A FIRST CLASS FARMERS' MAGAZINE FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
1864. THE PENNSYLVANIA 1864.
FARMER AND GARDENER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,
AND RURAL AFFAIRS.
EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM S. YOUNG & CO.,
No. 52 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
TERMS: One Dollar a Year.

The Sixth Volume commences with January number. Having obtained the services of eminent and practical Agriculturists, Horticulturists, Stock Breeders and Bee-Keepers, we confidently offer the Current Volume as one of the best ever issued, for originality, practical thought and reliable information.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN.
Jan. 27, 1864-3t.

JOSEPH ABT,
MANUFACTURER OF
BASKETS & SLEIGH BASKETS,
Near Huntingdon, Penna.

All orders filled on the shortest notice.
Orders left at Lewis Book Store will receive attention.
Huntingdon, Jan. 27, 1864-6m.

W. A. STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE—In Brick Row nearly opposite Court House, on Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!
THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED
NONPAREIL,
and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE,
FOR SALE AT
THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,
Nos, 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,
Corner of New St., Philadelphia.
De23-6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

GOLD PENS,
AND
POCKET-KNIVES,
A new stock of the best manufacture,
just received and for sale
at LEWIS' Book Store.

U. S. 5-20'S!

—o—

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscripton Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have, for a long time past, amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after 5 years.

The interest is paid half-yearly, viz:—on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000 and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum, all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT
114 South Third Street, Phila.
Philadelphia, 2, December 1863.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

—o—

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequaled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

—o—

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. OF SPLENdid ONONDAGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

16 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2
10 " No. 3
15 Half Bbls. No. 1
20 " " No. 2
10 " " No. 3

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired.

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premiums or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.
Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

DESERTED FROM THE U. S. A.

Corporal VICTOR V. DOUGHERTY, Co. M, 19th Penna. Vol. Cavalry, aged 22 years; 5 feet, 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair; by occupation a carpenter. Said Dougherty was enlisted in Huntingdon, Pa., August 25, 1863, was mustered into the service in Philadelphia, to serve three years.

Also—Private WM. HOUCK, Co. M, 19th P. V. Cavalry, aged 20; 5 feet, 6 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a blacksmith. Said Houck was enlisted at Huntingdon, Pa., to serve for three years.

A reward of $30 is offered for the arrest and delivery of each or either of the above-named deserters.

SAML. S. HUYETT.
Del6, 1863. Capt. Co. M, 19th Reg. Pa. Cav.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN
THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

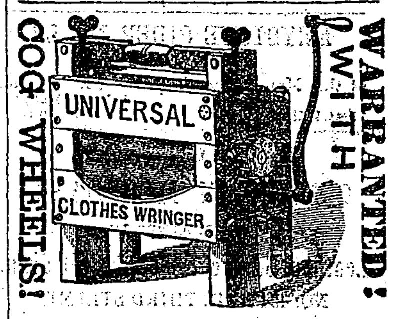
Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods, Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices,—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily. SIMON COHN.



UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER!

—o—

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer,* $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " 7,00
No. 2½ " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel,* " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* (to run by steam or hand.) 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " 30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than 'pays for itself every year' in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.
Aug. 12, '63.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons: Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*
Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE
GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.* R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining C's

UNION STEAM MILLS.

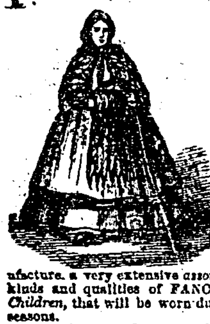
WM. R. HUGHES,
WILLMORE,
Cambria county, Pa.,

Dealer in

Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock lumber

Bills of frame lumber furnished on short notice. WM. R. HUGHES.
Nov. 13, 1863-3m*

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear. I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have *now in store*, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive *assortment* of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 16, 1863.-6m.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received
At LEWIS' Book Store.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK
AND
FUR EMPORIUM.

No. 920 CHESTNUT Sreet, (formerly No. 708,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of FINE CLOAKS AND FURS, unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS

FOR SALE
at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45,
By T. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon Pa

A. ELTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN
Leather, Sumac, Sheep & Calf Skin,
NO. 434 NTH. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Leather, Sumac, and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. [De2-3m

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EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth & Arch Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.,
ARE OPENING
FOR FALL TRADE,
French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.
Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

NOW
BARGAINS
FOR

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Marklesburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

HARDWARE

AND
CUTLERY!

AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Sep 30, 1863

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes,
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over, Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Sept 20, 1863.

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1 8 6 3.

FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Oct 7-3m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.
Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1863. H. ROMAN.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offer'd on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,
A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1863. THE 1863.

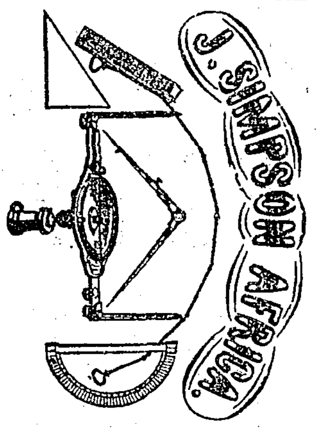
LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF
WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.


J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE,
DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC. THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added, forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

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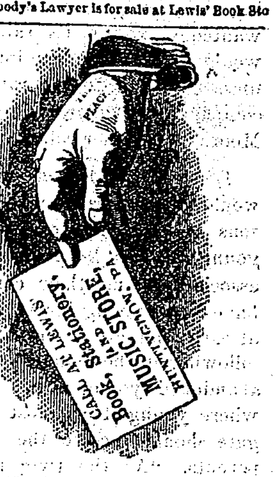

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